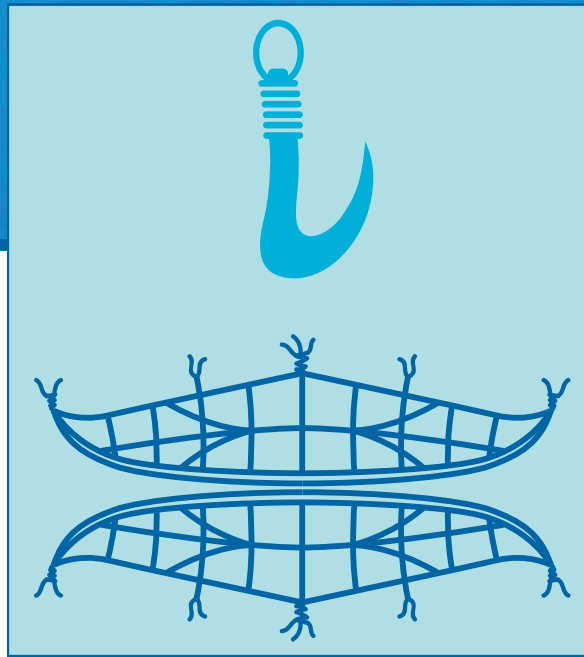




Secretariat of the Pacific Community

KIRIBATI COUNTRY PROGRAMME



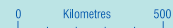
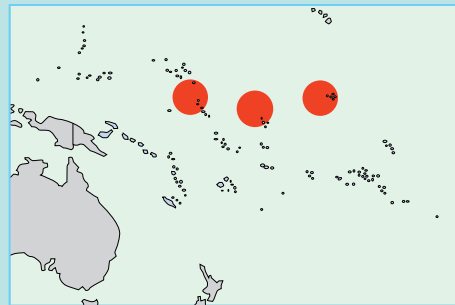
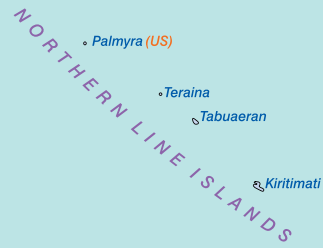
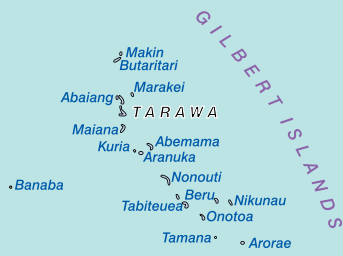
KIRIBATI



**2014
REPORT**



Kiribati



KIRIBATI COUNTRY PROGRAMME

2014 Report

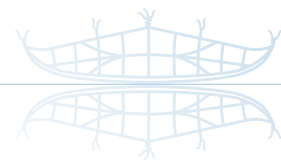


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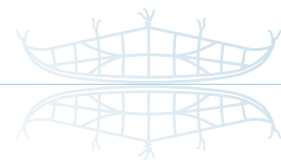
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Foreword



I am pleased to present SPC's annual report on its programme with Kiribati. The report provides a snapshot of the development results Kiribati is achieving with SPC's support. It includes four feature articles illustrating the effectiveness of our joint effort and how the collaboration between Kiribati and SPC works in practice. A more comprehensive list of SPC's work, including training, is provided at the end of the report.

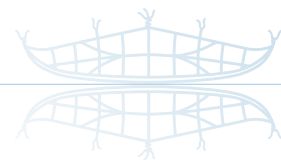
As this is the first report I have presented as Director-General, I would like to acknowledge the people and Government of Kiribati as members of SPC and partners in development of the Pacific region. SPC is proud to work with Kiribati and you have my commitment that SPC will strive for continuous improvement in the work we undertake with Kiribati to achieve your development objectives.

This year we have examined how SPC can further improve its role as a resource for its 22 island members. We believe SPC is uniquely positioned to support members such as Kiribati to address their critical development challenges, including issues we are all familiar with in the Pacific, such as reducing non-communicable diseases (NCDs); building resilience to climate and disaster risks; accelerating economic opportunities; or enabling young Pacific people to realise their full potential. None of these issues can be adequately tackled through single-sector approaches. They can only be addressed through long-term, multi-sector approaches that use the best expertise and knowledge available.

As such, in 2015 we plan to hold discussions with members to explore how SPC can better formulate and integrate its work and expertise to focus on members' development priorities. We expect this will include a range of different ways of working with Kiribati to shape future national programmes.

I encourage you to look at SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–2014 to see the full range of work SPC is pursuing in the region on behalf of all members. I thank Kiribati for its contribution to this work. I also take this opportunity to thank our development partners, who have invested financially and intellectually in this most important work.

Dr Colin Tukuitonga
Director-General, SPC



SPC cooperation with Kiribati

This report provides an overview of SPC's work with Kiribati in 2014. It is intended to show how SPC's national-level activities, initiated by Kiribati, complement our regional work to benefit the people of Kiribati and the region. The report provides an overview of how SPC aligns its work with Kiribati to achieve the development priorities detailed in the Kiribati Development Plan 2012–2015.

As a development organisation, SPC provides knowledge, scientific and technical cooperation to support members to achieve three key development goals:

- The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth
- Pacific communities are empowered and resilient
- Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives

This year, we have summarised activities and results achieved in Kiribati under these three development themes so it is easier to understand the effectiveness of SPC's work as a whole. The work SPC supports builds on the specialist sector expertise for which SPC is most recognised. These sector areas include transport and energy, statistics, fisheries and aquaculture, mineral resources and geoscience (including geographic mapping and modelling), agriculture, forestry and land, health, water and sanitation, education, gender, youth and human rights.

SPC supports the development efforts of Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs) with scientific and technical knowledge and good practice that are context-appropriate. In recognition of the interrelated nature of development and our commitment to maximise the effectiveness of our contribution, SPC wants to enhance the current process of programme development at country level. Accordingly, country programming will be based on proactive, ongoing and broadly based consultation with each country or territory, with a view to delivering technical quality aligned with members' cross-cutting development priorities. The objective is to shape a technical cooperation programme that is as developmentally effective and sustainable as possible in meeting the needs of the countries and territories SPC serves.

Regionalism in practice

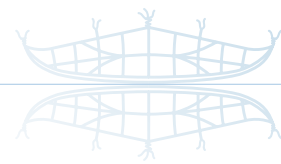
From SPC's beginning, there has been awareness of the value of a regional approach to meet common needs. Although PICTs are diverse in many respects, they share similar challenges in areas such as fisheries, transport, health, food security and emerging areas such as climate change. SPC recognises and draws on skills and capacities from around the region, including encouraging experts from one member to share experiences and skills with counterparts in other PICTs. SPC also facilitates regional public goods that benefit all PICTs, such as the CePaCT genebank (Centre for Pacific Crops and Trees), which assists countries to conserve staple crops and introduce new plant varieties to increase crop diversity.

Our regional work complements national-level initiatives in Kiribati. The tangible and practical benefits of regionalism are demonstrated by SPC's work on behalf of its members to facilitate cooperation and leverage value across a range of regional initiatives. These are outlined further in SPC's Programme Results Report 2013–14.



SPC's regional services to members include:

- Strengthening regional partnerships to facilitate information sharing among PICTs and to connect PICTs to regional and international policy development.
- Improving management of the region's oceanic fisheries through stock assessments, scientific analysis and supporting countries to define and protect their maritime boundaries.
- Supporting evidence-based decision making by governments through SPC's regional statistics database, sector-based information portals, GIS and mapping services, economic analysis, and other advisory services.
- Increasing access to safe and affordable shipping services through technical cooperation, regional shipping agreements, and training.
- Improving energy security and supply through petroleum advisory services.
- Enhancing food security through conservation and distribution of the region's crop diversity, improving the resilience of food crop varieties to climate conditions and researching more effective farming techniques.
- Tackling trans-boundary diseases threatening livestock and public health through improved animal health services.
- Detecting and controlling diseases of regional concern through the Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network.
- Confronting domestic violence by supporting legislative change across the region.
- Promoting well-being through gender awareness and mainstreaming.
- Supporting science, policy and legislation to increase the potential for PICTs to benefit from environmentally and economically sustainable mining of deep sea minerals.
- Supporting PICT resilience to the impacts of natural disasters and climate change by facilitating the regional Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development and by providing training and strengthening regional partnerships.



Examples of SPC work in Kiribati

➔ Assessing the risk of coastal inundation on South Tarawa's main groundwater source

Right: Satellite image of the Bonriki freshwater lens area.

Kiribati experiences regular inundation events that at times result in households being flooded and dislodged. For South Tarawa, swell wave events are anticipated to increase as sea level rises in the coming decades. A single extreme wave event could have a significant impact on the Bonriki freshwater lens.



South Tarawa houses about half the total population of Kiribati, with most residents concentrated in Betio, the main port of Tarawa, where the population density exceeds that of Tokyo or Hong Kong. Freshwater for South Tarawa's population is provided predominantly from groundwater and rainwater harvesting. The largest and most important fresh groundwater lens in South Tarawa is located close to the international airport, in Bonriki.

Kiribati experiences regular inundation events that at times result in households being flooded and dislodged. For South Tarawa, swell wave events are anticipated to increase as sea level rises in the coming decades. A single extreme wave event could have a significant impact on the Bonriki freshwater lens.

The Bonriki Inundation Vulnerability Assessment (BIVA) is a two-year, Government of Australia-funded project that began in 2013 as part of the Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Program (PACCSAP). The objective is to develop the capacity of Pacific Island scientists, decision-makers and planners to access and apply information and tools to identify and develop in-country adaptation responses. This includes studying the extent and frequency of coastal inundation and the impact this may have on the Bonriki groundwater system.

The Bonriki freshwater lens is found within an unconfined aquifer composed of coarse carbonate sands on top of reef limestone. The freshwater lens is a fragile resource of limited extent, being recharged from rainfall. Natural variations in rainfall, coupled with aquifer geology are the dominating influences on the development of a freshwater lens and its groundwater storage and flow characteristics.

SPC has been constructing both coastal and groundwater numerical models to determine the likelihood, extent and frequency of coastal inundation and the impact this may have on the Bonriki groundwater system. Detailed information on waves, water level, currents, bathymetry, topography, groundwater salinity changes and aquifer geometry has been collected in the field with specialised instrumentation over the last 12 months.

A wave model of Tarawa, downscaled from the 35 year PACCSAP wave model, has been used to determine the likelihood and magnitude of wind-generated waves building up in the

nearshore area of Bonriki. Coupling these results with an analysis of the Tarawa tide gauge record, SPC has been able to determine the range of wave and water level fluctuations to be used to numerically determine the frequency, extent and depths of inundation of the Bonriki water reserve under different, or possible severe to extreme conditions.

At the same time, a 3D numerical groundwater model is being developed for the Bonriki Water Reserve to determine the inundation affect on the freshwater lens, and to consider the recovery of the lens due to rainfall and pumping.

The results of this work, which is expected to be completed by December 2014, will enable the Kiribati Government to better prepare and consider mitigation options against seawater inundation and to reduce the impacts on South Tarawa's freshwater supplies. In addition, the groundwater modelling will be used by a European Union (EU) funded research project being implemented by SPC, 'Impact on a freshwater lens in atoll environments under different climate and abstraction scenarios', to assist in determining the quantity of water that can be extracted for different scenarios.

This initiative is an important part of SPC's work with Kiribati to address its national development objective of facilitating sustainable development by responding to and mitigating the effects of global climate change. This work is part of the AUD 1.45 million Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Program funded by the Government of Australia.

→ Environmentally safe aggregate supply for Tarawa

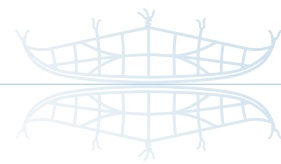
Right: Dredging aggregate in Tarawa Lagoon

Beach sand mining has traditionally been a source of construction materials in Kiribati and an ongoing issue in Tarawa Atoll for many years. Significant volumes of sand and gravel have been extracted from coastal strips and this has caused severe coastal erosion and flooding in South Tarawa in the last two decades.



Beach sand mining has traditionally been a source of construction materials in Kiribati, and an ongoing issue on Tarawa Atoll for many years. Increasing demand for construction materials is directly related to population growth in South Tarawa, with significant volumes of sand and gravel being extracted from coastal strips. This has caused severe coastal erosion and flooding in South Tarawa in the past 20 years and led to the destruction of infrastructure and houses and saltwater intrusion into the atoll's freshwater lenses.

To address the problems, alternative sources of sand and gravel have been identified to replace unsustainable extraction practices. Previous assessments have shown that Tarawa Lagoon has abundant aggregate resources that can be extracted and used for a variety of construction purposes, such as houses, infrastructure development (e.g. roads, seawalls and causeways) and landfill. Through the EU-funded ESAT



(Environmentally Safe Aggregates for Tarawa) Project, SPC is working closely with the Government of Kiribati to establish and operationalise a state-owned aggregates company.

In the past 18 months, SPC has been responsible for overseeing the construction of a dredging vessel and facilitating its delivery to Tarawa, promoting community awareness of the adverse impacts of beach sand mining, carrying out further sand resource assessment and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) surveys in selected sites of Tarawa Lagoon, providing technical advice on aggregate dredging and sale of products, and providing support for a viable and independent commercial dredging operation in Tarawa.

With the establishment of the Te Atinimarawa Co. Ltd (TACL), a state-owned dredging company, and the start of dredging in early 2014, the South Tarawa community has access to reliable and environmentally safe construction materials. This dredging operation is expected to progressively reduce or alleviate public reliance on beach mining. As envisaged, TACL is able to meet the demand for aggregates in South Tarawa. SPC, through the ESAT Project is providing assistance to enable TACL to become a commercially viable dredging company. If the need arises, TACL's dredging equipment can also be deployed to the outer islands in Kiribati.

This dredging operation could potentially lead to major landfill and reclamation projects on some islands, particularly South Tarawa, and raise Kiribati well above the waves. This work is part of SPC's geoscience for development approach and supports Kiribati's national priority of facilitating sustainable development by responding to and mitigating the effects of global climate change through approaches that support the reduction of environmental degradation. The ESAT Project, funded by the European Union and implemented by SPC, is expected to be completed by December 2015.

Right: Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) survey in Tarawa Lagoon by SPC geo-survey team



→ SPC supports employment opportunities for seafarers

Right: Student assembly at Kiribati's Marine Training Centre

To ensure the safety and security of seafarers and continued employment opportunities, small island countries such as Kiribati must provide updated training to their seafarers so they can comply with international standards.



With limited employment opportunities in Kiribati, many people seek employment as seafarers on foreign vessels. Historically, I-Kiribati are notable seafarers and today there are over 1000 I-Kiribati who are trained, certified or active seafarers. The remittances they send home form an important part of families' incomes – in 2006, remittances from seafarers made up approximately 10 percent of total annual household income in Kiribati.

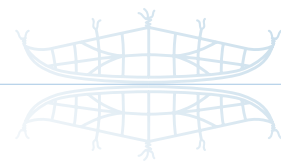
In Pacific island countries in general, remittances flowing from internal and international migrants to family members at home are of growing importance, especially in Polynesia where they often represent the single most prominent component of national incomes.

To ensure the safety and security of seafarers and continued employment opportunities, small island countries such as Kiribati must provide updated training to their seafarers so they can comply with international standards, and amendments, such as the Standards for Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Convention. The STCW Convention aims to give seafarers from all nations working onboard seagoing ships an internationally harmonised set of skills that ensure they meet standards of competence and can carry out their duties safely. The convention has been amended regularly in response to a changing technological environment, inconsistencies, outdated provisions and the emergence of new threats at sea. Amendments have centred on re-examination of issues relating to security standards. The last major revision, the Manila Amendments, was undertaken in June 2010 to put in place the necessary global standards to train and certify seafarers to operate technologically advanced ships. These new requirements and standards were adopted and entered into effect in January 2012.

In recognition of the importance of ensuring that I-Kiribati seafarers meet the latest standards, SPC assisted the Government of Kiribati to update its domestic maritime legislation to reflect the STCW revisions. As a result, Kiribati finalised amended legislation, which was then endorsed by government earlier this year.

The amendments and updating of domestic legislation ensures compliance with international laws and standards governing the award of certificates required for seafarers wanting to take up work on vessels internationally. The results will help ensure seafarer remittances (currently approximately AUD six million annually) continue to support families in Kiribati.

SPC further supported Kiribati through its audit programme, and training and technical advice for maritime schools. The audit programme not only provides feedback on the



performance of maritime administration, ports and maritime training standards, but also training for Kiribati auditors, who can then undertake continuous checks to ensure that Kiribati's maritime systems are on par with international standards. This promotes local capacity development and is a sustainable approach to ensuring Kiribati maintains high safety standards.

SPC also provided revised training modules to the Kiribati Marine Training Centre (MTC) so it could incorporate the 2010 amendments to the STCW Code into seafarer training.

Through its maritime programme, SPC is helping Kiribati achieve its national development priority of enhancing inclusive economic development through improving and increasing sustainable employment opportunities. This work was supported by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO).

➔ Increasing local capacity in Kiribati to handle tuna for export

Right: Trainees (wearing EU standard clothing) handle tuna during practical training,

Kiribati claims some of the most productive tuna fishing grounds in the Pacific. Though tuna is the most important renewable resource for Kiribati, due to lack of local capacity, the great majority of tuna in Kiribati waters is harvested by foreign vessels.



Kiribati has some of the most productive tuna fishing grounds in the Pacific. Though tuna is the country's most important renewable resource, lack of local capacity means the great majority of tuna in Kiribati waters is harvested by foreign vessels. The domestic fisheries sector is mainly artisanal. The fleet comprises small boats, usually less than seven metres long, with catches destined for subsistence use and extra catch usually sold locally.

The recent construction of Kiribati Fish Limited, an AUD 10 million tuna processing plant in Betio that can process 15 tons of tuna daily, opens new livelihood opportunities for local artisanal fishers and promises positive socio-economic development impacts for Kiribati. To help the atoll nation take advantage of this economic opportunity and raise its share of the tuna harvest, SPC has provided assistance to build local capacity and develop skills required for commercial fishing.

SPC facilitated five two-day workshops in Tarawa aimed at improving seafood safety standards and on-board tuna handling procedures in November 2013. The workshops covered seafood safety, fish spoilage, hygiene and hygienic work practices, and SPC's on-board tuna handling course. Training sessions were hosted at the Kiribati Fisheries Limited processing plant, giving local fishers first-hand experience of the factory's protocols and an opportunity to observe processing operations.

As a result of the SPC workshops, 88 people including 75 fishers were trained (well above the initial target of 50 attendees). Pre and post-workshop knowledge assessments demonstrated that the local fishers who attended the course significantly increased their understanding of how to handle tuna to maintain quality and meet export standards. The manager of the Local Fishing Development division at Kiribati Fish Limited, Mr Kintoba said: 'Trained fishermen who sell their catches to Kiribati Fish Limited have increased their income mainly because of improved quality.' The workshop also trained local trainers and provided them with materials to deliver further seafood safety and tuna handling workshops.

This initiative is an important part of SPC's work with Kiribati to address its national development objectives of increasing inclusive economic development and facilitating sustainable development. Funding support for this initiative was provided under the five-year Pacific Fisheries Training Programme funded by the New Zealand Aid Programme.

Summary of SPC development cooperation

The feature articles in the previous section provide examples of how SPC is working with the Government and people of Kiribati to support achievement of their national development goals.

In addition to the work featured, SPC provided a wide range of support to Kiribati in 2014 aligned to the Kiribati Development Plan 2012–2015.

I-Kiribati took part in approximately 2,500 days of SPC training over the period July 2013 to June 2014

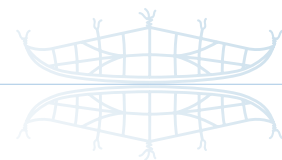
Technical cooperation and support were provided by many divisions and programmes across SPC on both multi-sector issues such as disaster risk reduction and climate change, and specific-sector issues in agriculture, forestry, coastal and oceanic fisheries, public health, water and sanitation, energy, transport, human rights and development statistics. I-Kiribati took

part in approximately 2,500 days of SPC training over the period July 2013 to June 2014 in these different areas. Details of the technical cooperation and training provided are listed in Annexes 1 and 2.

In general, members recognise SPC's value lies in the high quality of the technical support provided across national

sector areas and in its portfolio of regional work, rather than in SPC's occasional role as a conduit of donor funds. SPC promotes sustainability through working with countries to develop national capacity to design results-focused programming and where possible to leverage additional funding. SPC's direct financial inputs are only a small part of the picture. However, SPC recognises individual members are interested in the financial value of SPC's work as it relates to them. For Kiribati, in 2014, this is estimated at AUD 12,432,520 (9,946,016 CFP units). This amount includes both the direct costs of SPC's work with Kiribati (including technical staff time and travel) and an allocation of the costs of SPC's regional work and indirect costs of managing and operating SPC programmes.

As highlighted in the feature articles and in the following table of outputs, the collaboration between SPC and the Government of Kiribati has involved considerable activity. While significant progress has been made, SPC is committed to understanding better what has worked and what has not, in order to inform and improve the value of its work in Kiribati in 2015 and beyond. We want to understand whether measurable and sustainable development results are being generated by SPC's activities and, if not, try to work out why and adjust our approach accordingly.



Annex 1: SPC training provided in Kiribati: July 2013 – June 2014

Capacity building is an important aspect of SPC's overall technical assistance. It includes formal training programmes, targeted classroom training in response to members' needs, attachments and on-the-job training. The following table gives a detailed breakdown of the type of training.

	F	M	N/A	Total trained	Total person days
Coastal fisheries assessment and monitoring	8	48		56	541
Coastal fisheries-aquaculture	41	59		100	301
Cultural policy/cultural promotion	1			1	1
Deep sea minerals	3	1		4	20
Educational assessment research	2	2		4	20
Fisheries seafood processing for exports	1	2		3	57
Food security (crop production / genetic resources)	1			1	3
Gender equality / violence against women	53	44		97	115
Geoscience for development	6	7		13	71
Human rights general/reporting	16	22	45	83	477
Lobbying and advocacy - human rights	1		1	2	10
Maritime boundaries	1	1		2	20
Near shore fisheries development	2	20		22	295
Oceanic fisheries data management		1		1	6
Oceanic fisheries monitoring		3		3	22
Petroleum storage and handling	1	1		2	6
Private sector development / market access	2			2	4
Project design and management	9	6		15	68
Public health	23	12		35	200
Social media training		2		2	10
Statistics	1	1		2	8
Student literacy and numeracy	35	12		47	235
Water and sanitation		2		2	10
Total	207	246	46	499	2500

Note:

- The above table covers training workshops, attachments and on-the-job training. It does not include meetings, conferences, seminars and consultations.
- Some individuals received training in more than one area. For this reason, the total number of individuals reached may be smaller.
- N/A: gender not reported.

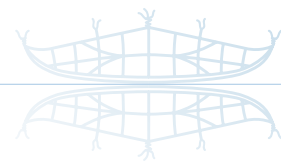
Annex 2: Summary of key completed outputs of SPC cooperation with Kiribati in 2014

The table below summarises the key outputs of SPC cooperation with Kiribati in 2014. It shows how SPC's work contributes to national development objectives and provides a basis for further development of SPC's results-driven focus.



While SPC's performance in contributing to national development goals can be measured more realistically and appropriately only over the long term, SPC aims nevertheless to evaluate interim performance and test programme logic wherever possible. Gathering evidence from SPC programmes and international experience will be even more critical in coming years to enable SPC to evaluate whether its work has achieved the intended results and to improve its performance. The table below lists only work completed in 2014. There is much additional work in progress, which will be reported on in the year it is completed. SPC's key regional work is covered in its Annual Report.

SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Pacific communities are empowered and resilient		
Climate Change Mainstreaming		
Increased capacity to effectively manage the risks presented by climate change and disasters	Strengthened capacity to respond to climate change and disasters	Climate change mainstreaming profiles to inform budget support readiness prepared for nine countries and available online Routine systems for surveillance of environmental hazards and climate sensitive diseases strengthened – Laboratory refurbished, opened April 2014
Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Mitigation		
Strengthened disaster risk management plans and practices	Vulnerability and risks managed	Disaster risk reduction Country Implementation Plans (CIPs) completed for all 15 of the [Pacific] African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States – National steering committees established
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems		
Improved management of coastal fisheries	Enhanced capacity of coastal communities to respond effectively to climate change and improved assessment of climate change impacts on marine environments	Reporting completed on climate change monitoring including attachment training in SPC headquarters in Noumea Kiribati pilot site re-survey completed, capacity development provided in survey methods and temperature loggers and data maintained
Improved management of coastal fisheries	Enhanced capacity of coastal communities to respond effectively to climate change and improved assessment of climate change impacts on marine environments	Climate change adaptation pilot sites identified, established, workplans developed and adaptation activities implemented in Kiribati – Focusing on Abaiang (8 villages), whole of island approach; consultation and vulnerability assessment completed; drafted by-laws for Abaiang Island Council Kiribati in-water invertebrate resources field assessment, capacity development (including attachments at SPC headquarters); data entry, analysis and reporting
	Enhanced community-based approaches and national management arrangements, incorporation of ecosystem-based principles, and coastal fisheries legislation	Assessment of coastal monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) frameworks and needs in Kiribati
Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Increased skills and knowledge base to maximise the return on investments in aquaculture	Reports completed on sandfish (broodstock management, breeding strategies, larval rearing, nursery techniques and grow-out approaches) and seaweed trials in Kiribati; sea cucumber culture manuals produced for Kiribati Draft report identifying aquaculture priorities for the region over the next 5 years produced and submitted to the European Union

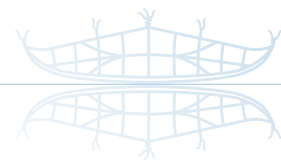


SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Land Resources		
Strengthened food and nutritional security resilient to impacts of disasters and climate change	Increased capacity in sustainable land and forest management	Adaptive capacity analysis completed for Kiribati; Workplan developed with communities and adaptation strategies implemented
	National and regional capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change and to respond to disasters for land, agriculture, and forest resources developed and strengthened	Land use analysis report completed for Kiribati based on biophysical surveys and land use mapping
	Increased production and consumption of local nutritious foods	Soil health improved in support of sustainable development – sweet potato variety trials, with and without compost, harvested Regional food security situation analysed to enhance food security information and awareness in the region – 15 community food security analyses completed for 7 countries including Kiribati
Pacific Island people reach their potential and lead long and healthy lives		
Educational Quality		
Improved quality of education	Improved teacher and principal performance	Capacity building provided for teachers, teacher educators, education officers and school leaders – facilitated training of curriculum and assessment officers and selected teachers
Improved quality of education	Increased student achievement in literacy and numeracy	Improved assessment and monitoring of literacy, numeracy, and life skills in the Pacific at national levels through training on learning outcomes – training provided on unpacking learning outcomes, quality instruments development, scoring of responses, interpretation of results and reporting
		Education officers trained and literate in outcomes based assessments
		Body of research evidence to support educational quality activities developed and disseminated through research publications and international and regional forums – 2 research papers developed (one for publication and one for presentation)
Gender, Human Rights, and Culture		
Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance	Increased observance of human rights and good governance standards by decision makers	Training provided to senior civil servants to increase their capacity to apply human rights principles in policy and law reform Training provided to enable states to submit a second round report to the UN Human Rights Council for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) – Kiribati training completed in May Pacific Island countries have violence against women/domestic violence bills and cabinet papers completed – draft Family Peace Bill completed in 2013; passed in 2014 – for accession into law; implementation plan completed in draft Regional consultations conducted with Members of Parliament (MP) to increase capacity to apply human rights in Parliament and to advocate for human rights compliant legislation and policies – Regional MP training held in January 2014 and MP consultation in 4th quarter of 2014 Regional training and consultations provided for judicial staff to increase the capacity of officials to apply human rights in courts and influence policy and laws – regional lawyers training held in October 2014
	Increased observance of human rights and governance standards by agencies and governments providing service to the public	Technical assistance and training provided to support national actors in key human rights areas – national consultations conducted on Family Peace Bill, plus support for Universal Periodic Review (UPR) training, Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) reporting, and support for Legislate Lobbying Project (LLP) campaigns; lay magistrates training conducted

SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Enhanced development for all Pacific peoples through increasing the observance of all human rights and good governance	Increased observance of human rights and governance standards by agencies and governments providing service to the public	Regional training provided to magistrates on protection orders, family law matters, domestic violence and discrimination to better try cases at the local level – 3 training sessions held
	Increased capacity of civil society to monitor and advocate for human rights and good governance standards	Civil Society Organisations (CSO) provided with information and training in using human rights to advocate on key issues through the regional CSO forum – training completed in June, outcome statement released
Increased development potential of Pacific Island people in culture and enhanced empowerment of women and young people	Integrated approach to human development fostered at regional and national levels	Regional dialogue workshop on gender, climate change and sustainable development held – 50 participants including participants from Kiribati
		Regional workshop organised for 25 women activists on gender and climate change, including participants from Kiribati
Public Health		
Improved health and well-being of Pacific communities	PICTs have access to high-quality information and evidence to inform policy and the delivery of core public health functions	Assisted with an expert mycobacterium tuberculosis/rifampicin feasibility study in Kiribati
		Technical assistance provided for laboratory diagnosis and reporting of rotavirus outbreak
		Assistance provided to develop a paper on tuberculosis in Kiribati, lessons learned and recommendations for the way forward
		Laboratory strengthening provided in sexually transmitted infection (STI/HIV); tuberculosis quality assurance and strengthening the use of filter paper for arbovirus laboratory surveillance under lab-based surveillance
		Pacific Public Health Surveillance Network (PPHSN) Data for Decision Making (module 2: Basic epidemiology and data analysis) provided
Water and Sanitation		
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Natural resources, systems, and processes monitored and assessed	Water resources assessments in a minimum of 35 villages of the Outer Islands of the Gilbert Group documented – field work for water resources assessments completed; Preliminary results provided
	Vulnerability and risks managed	Improved understanding of the vulnerability of the Bonriki freshwater reserve and surrounding area to coastal hazards and climate change variability, and change achieved through field data collection and numerical modelling – field work completed and numerical modelling underway
Increased access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	Vulnerability and risks managed	Improved quality, quantity and reliability of potable water supplied to the priority areas of London and Tennessee through rehabilitation of galleries, pumps and pipes; trial of hybrid solar, wind, and groundwater extraction system – existing infrastructure assessment undertaken in March 2014; smaller rehabilitation works carried out including provision of leather cups and wind pump
		Ministry of Public Works and Utilities (MPWU) staff and water technicians given training in key elements of water resources assessments, analysis and reporting – 21 MPWU staff engaged in hands-on training; 2 MPWU staff seconded to the Water Resource Assessment team in Kiribati for additional training
		On-the-job technical guidance and targeted training and capacity building for assigned MPWU staff, including all water technicians on key elements of water resources assessments, analysis and reporting – 16 outer island water technicians from MPWU received hands-on training, including in geophysics and monitoring, and water resource assessment techniques



SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
The Pacific region and its people benefit from inclusive and sustainable economic growth		
Energy Services		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe energy services	Strong leadership in the Pacific's energy sector, with good governance, effective multi-sector coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	Energy Efficient Stove initiative taken on board by the Department of Energy and piloted with women's focal groups; energy officials equipped with gender concepts to review the energy policy
		Cooking For Life Strategy and Investment Plan presented to promote healthier and cleaner cooking environment through using cleaner fuels and less smoke emitting stoves / technologies by 2015 – strategy and policy paper presented to the Department of Energy (Promoting liquefied petroleum gas and efficient biomass stoves) and then to Cabinet for endorsement
		Ongoing training modules developed with the training provider; subregional dangerous goods training workshops conducted
		Pacific Centre of Excellence in Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREE) established – workshop conducted in March in Nadi, attended by 15 participants, including participants from Kiribati
Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems		
Increased contribution of fisheries to food security and livelihoods	Improved capacity for subsistence, artisanal, sport and industrial fishing activities within the sustainable production level	Training in vessel operations and safety at sea completed in Kiribati to enhance fishing vessel operations and safety at sea practices – courses conducted by tutors of Kiribati Fisheries Training Centre without SPC teaching inputs showing successful training transfer
	Improved seafood quality standards and value-adding for exports	Solar power upgrade strategy to strengthen small-scale tuna fisheries sector Technical assistance and advice provided to Competent Authorities/Fisheries Administration in Kiribati – supplied equipment and test kits for fish inspection
Improved management of oceanic fisheries	National tuna oceanic fisheries policy and decision-making are informed by the best science-based stock assessments and advice	Updated country website for all PICTs with detailed characterisation of bycatch from tuna longline fisheries Report updated on fish aggregating device (FAD) closures for Kiribati
Improved management of oceanic fisheries	Enhanced national capacity in fisheries monitoring	Regional debriefer assessor workshop conducted Regional observer coordinators workshop conducted
	FFA and sub-regional oceanic fisheries management initiatives are supported by the best science-based stock assessments and advice	Technical support provided and presentations made to the meetings of the Forum Fisheries Committee (FFC) including support for bioeconomic modelling and analysis of management options Technical support provided and reports presented to the Parties to the Nauru agreement (PNA)
Geoscience		
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	Training provided on the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Vessel (LC Tekimarawa) delivered to Tarawa for dredging to begin – heavy equipment procured (excavator, loader, 20 ton truck and crushing plant) to facilitate dredging; training in using a Clamshell dredging system provided to crew of LC Tekimarawa, developing crew expertise in crane operation Training attachment provided on manganese nodule geochemical analysis, data analysis and interpretation, and report writing Survey and clearance of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) in the Tarawa Aggregates Resource Area and boat channel completed – UXO survey of the Takaronga boat channel completed in March, and additional UXO survey of the resource area planned for September

SPC expected contribution to national development goals		
Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
		<p>Strengthening of national capacities through training on deep sea minerals issues and sponsorship for countries to participate in international forums; legal training provided for 2 young lawyers; partial funding support provided to 2 government representatives to attend the 2013 International Seabed Authority's Annual Session to promote south-south collaboration</p> <p>Economically and environmentally sustainable lagoon aggregate dredging operation developed to protect vulnerable beaches of South Tarawa from aggregate mining damage and to provide alternative supply to meet construction demands; environmental management plan prepared; follow-up training provided on implementation of the plan</p> <p>Capacity building for participants (including Kiribati participants) provided at the inaugural meeting of the Geological Surveys Organization on the importance of geological surveys; regional geoscience priorities and next steps identified</p>
Sustainable management and development of ocean and island resources	Natural resources developed and managed and governance strengthened	<p>4th deep sea minerals regional training workshop, 'The Environmental Perspectives of Deep Sea Minerals Activities' held in Nadi, Fiji, 9–13 December 2013; key outcomes of the meeting were the development of environmental impact assessment templates for the exploitation of manganese nodules, cobalt-rich crust, and seafloor massive sulphides</p> <p>Support provided to PICTs to assess potential for Extended Continental Shelf (ECS), delineate claims and formalise documents for submission and defence before the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (UN CLCS) – 12th Pacific Islands Advanced Article 76 (UNCLOS) and Maritime Boundaries Development workshop July 2014; 13 PICTs and partner agencies attended and progressed the full spectrum of ECS and boundaries work</p>
	Natural resources, systems, and processes monitored and assessed	Array calibration, maintenance and data communication support provided to contribute to sustained regional sea-level monitoring system that has been implemented and maintained to address concern over sea-level rise and enhance understanding of sea-level variability; tide gauges are fully operational and deliver high-quality sea-level and meteorological data
Land Resources		
Increased contribution from agriculture and forestry sectors to inclusive broad-based economic growth	Increased capacity of PICTs to meet standards, guidelines, and conditions for exports and domestic trade	Technical advice provided on the development of import risk assessments for livestock and livestock products for PICTs; importation of livestock products from US facilitated
	Viable agribusinesses that have a development impact created or strengthened	Enterprises assisted to develop strategic and inclusive business plans and marketing plans and strategies – business plan completed for 2 enterprises (Atoll Beauties and OTTA)
	Awareness and understanding on key issues relating to land, agriculture and forestry enhanced	Livestock and climate change factsheets developed and disseminated
Statistics for Development		
Pacific national and regional statistics are accessible and are being utilised	PICTs are producing the agreed core set of statistics across key sectors	Technical assistance/training provided to produce reliable birth and death statistics – follow-up meeting with National Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) committee to provide assistance in reviewing outcomes from national mapping exercise and follow-up sectors for review; national stakeholder workshop held on development of national plan for CRVS
		Regional workshop on education data and indicators in the Pacific held



SPC expected contribution to national development goals

Expected long term result (impact)	Expected medium term result (outcome)	Outputs completed or expected to be completed in 2014
Transport Services		
Sustainable economic development through accessible, affordable, efficient, secure and safe transport services	Development and implementation of effective policies, plans and regulatory frameworks supported	Maritime regulators and domestic industry personnel trained at International Maritime Organization Oceanic Forum on domestic ferry safety
	Strong leadership in the Pacific's transport sector, with good governance, effective multi-sector coordination and strategic partnerships, including monitoring and evaluation	<p>More frequent, efficient and safer sea transport provided for Central Pacific Shipping Commission (CPSC) island countries – binding contract for CPSC shipping routes secured</p> <p>15 maritime administrators trained in basic regional hydrography and hydrographic governance, including participants from Kiribati</p>

SPC is a membership organisation that works in close partnership with its Members: American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna. We thank them for their support.

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